

# Peace Parley—166th Day of the Armistice

the question at length and concluding against the Italian position and in support of the President.

## Italy Mentioned in Treaty

It is significant that the name of Italy has been included in the final draft of the peace treaty, indicating that the Allies hold no change in Italy's status as signatory of the treaty. The preamble as drafted contains a full list of the Allied powers which made war against Germany, with the names of the plenipotentiaries. It is in this list that Italy figures with a complete list of the plenipotentiaries headed by Premier Orlando.

It will be in this form presented to the Germans next Wednesday unless exceptional conditions intervene definitely, severing Italy's participation with the Allies.

Italy is similarly included in the appendix to the revised covenant of the league of nations giving the names of the countries forming the league. The covenant in this form will be before the plenary session of the conference on Monday, for, despite the threatening situation, Italy continues to be given full status as one of the Entente Allies.

## Germany Will Sign

### No Enslaving Terms, Fehrenbach Warns

COPENHAGEN, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—The President of the German National Assembly, Konstantin Fehrenbach, speaking at Freiburg yesterday, said he was certain that President Wilson was inclined to insist on his fourteen points.

"We are in no doubt as to what it would mean for the southwestern corner of the empire if we refused to sign the peace treaty," said Herr Fehrenbach. "I take it that in any case we will not sign a peace which leaves prisoners still in captivity and does not bring the raising of the blockade. Neither will we sign a peace which surrenders the Saar region to our enemies and promises Danzig to the Poles."

"The government and parliament jointly bear a tremendous responsibility, but behind them stands the entire German nation. Our enemies must know—and it must penetrate their countries—we will not accept any dictated terms and will not be a slave nation."

## China Has Annulled German Hu-Kuang Rail Concession

PEKING, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—The Ministry of Communications informed the Allied legations yesterday that the privileges of the Germans in connection with the Hu-Kuang railway zone agreement were cancelled on the declaration of war by China. It was declared that payment on the principal and interest of the German bonds had ceased and would be reckoned as security for the indemnity due China for her losses during the war.

It was also declared that Great Britain, France and the United States would cooperate in building the Hu-Kuang lines.

## Czechs Would Unite With Rumania and Jugo-Slavia

PRAGUE, April 26.—A friendly entente with Poland, looking toward the formation of a strong anti-German barrier, which also would include Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, was urged by M. Klocak, Czechoslovak Minister for National Defence, in a speech here. The Czechoslovak Republic, he added, would model its government after Switzerland and not after the Communist regime in Hungary. The Germans of Bohemia would enjoy complete equality of rights.

The minister paid tribute to the political and economic assistance given Czechoslovakia by France and the United States.

## Peace Council Avoids Discussion of Italy

### Wilson Confers With the Full American Delegation; News From Rome Causing Worry

PARIS, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson held a conference lasting three-quarters of an hour with the full American delegation this afternoon. The discussion, it was stated, was confined to the remaining details of the treaty, and there was no mention of the Italian situation, which stands without change.

No official information has been received from the American Embassy at Rome regarding the situation there. Upon the President's return to his residence he conferred with the American financial group.

The Council of Three, comprising Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau and President Wilson, concluded consideration to-day of the reports on ports and waterways and the report of the financial commission, all of which were approved. The Italian and Japanese questions were not considered.

## Question of Grodno Up

Consideration of what action might be taken to forestall hostilities between the Poles and Lithuanians about

Grodno (in Lithuania, bordering on Poland) was taken up by the council of foreign ministers this afternoon. Two articles for inclusion in the peace treaty also were discussed, one an amendment of the aerial terms and the other concerning the status of enemy property in the former German colonies.

The ministers, in addition, considered the advisability of sending supplies to Bavaria, and also the report of the commission on German prisoners. While not on the program, it is understood an effort was made to reach a decision as to whether the council will hear the ambassadors of the various Russian governments now in Paris in connection with the Russian-Poland boundary. If they are heard it will be merely as Russian experts for the purpose of giving information, and there will be nothing in the nature of recognition.

Reports received here from the American Embassy in Rome are somewhat ominous as to the general state of public feeling there, as crowds have been parading the streets crying "Down with the Americans!" and "Down with the English!" and "Viva Sonnino!" The Foreign Minister, who outlined Premier Orlando in pressing the extreme demands made by Italy under the secret Treaty of London.

These reports are particularly disturbing, as the American and British delegations to the peace conference are said to have had reason to believe that Premier Orlando might adopt a course before the Italian Parliament which would lead to an amicable adjustment. Premier Lloyd George is particularly hopeful that this result would be brought about.

May Force Orlando's Hand  
The reports of the popular agitation at Rome and many other Italian cities, however, have led to fears that the Italian Prime Minister's conciliatory attitude may be swept away in an outburst of feeling by the populace, which will insist upon demands far beyond the Council of the Powers or President Wilson will feel themselves able to accept.

It has just developed that the British, American and French Admirals in command in Adriatic waters have formulated a plan for giving Italy certain of the Dalmatian Islands, which would have assured Italy control of the Adriatic such as she desired. The plan was presented to the Italian representatives and was rejected by them as not sufficient.

Meanwhile the plans for receiving the German delegates to the peace conference are proceeding. The German delegation, it is announced semi-officially, will not arrive at Versailles before May 1.

## Council Settling Details

The chief task of the council of three to-day and to-morrow is to settle a large number of small details still remaining open, together with some larger questions, including the disposition of the first line German warships.

The plenary session of the conference to be held on Monday may continue through Tuesday, in order that the work of the body may be completed before the delegates proceed to Versailles for the first session with the Germans. This session is predicted on the completion of the treaty, which is now fully expected by Wednesday.

Premier Lloyd George will visit the devastated regions to-morrow. This, with Rear Admiral Grayson's determination to secure for President Wilson a full day's rest, will make Sunday without official activity for him. The President plans a long motor ride and a complete cessation of work preparatory to an arduous week, the end of which he expects to bring his first meeting with the German delegates.

## Fiume Seizure Story Caused Wilson Edict

President Heard of Orlando's Order With Stupefaction, Says "Le Matin," of Paris

PARIS, April 26.—The story that American envoys had been informed the Italians would annex Fiume, was twice denied in the highest American circles, yet this morning's "Le Matin" prints the following as a statement emanating from the entourage of President Wilson:

"While the Italian delegation was still in negotiations, Mr. Wilson issued with stupefaction that the order of Premier Orlando posted had been stuck up in the streets in Rome announcing the annexation of Fiume to Italy."

"Confronted by this news, the President considered the negotiations ended, since the Italian government had cut Gordian knot. Thus, without consulting the heads of the other governments, he gave the order to communicate his declaration to the press."

"Le Matin" asks whether President Wilson hasn't acted on inexact or exaggerated information.

## Martial Law Is Proclaimed

At Lyallpur, Near Lahore  
LONDON, April 26.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Lyallpur, southwest of Lahore, says an official statement on the disturbances in India. The situation at Kohat has improved. Lahore and Amritsar are quiet. Arrests are continuing at Gujranwala.

## BERGDORF GOODMAN

616 FIFTH AVENUE  
between 49th and 50th Sts.

Due to our foresight in purchasing large quantities of materials, we still have to offer a wide range of styles and colors most desired—providing unusual latitude for selections for SUITS COATS CAPES GOWNS

## Rome Crowds Give Orlando Wild Ovation

Continued from page 1

peace delegates, then spoke and were cheered by the soldiers and sailors.

Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, asserted that there was complete solidarity of the people of Rome and of Italy with the government.

Premier Orlando, General Diaz, Prince Colonna and Signor Barzilai entered motor cars and a procession was formed which proceeded to the Royal Palace, in Quirinal Square. The passage through the streets was extremely slow, owing to the density of the crowds, which insisted on drawing the car occupied by Signor Orlando.

## Premier Wildly Acclaimed

Some idea of the numbers gathered can be gleaned by the fact that it took the Premier's car two hours to cover the short distance between the station and Quirinal Square. At the palace the party joined the King, Queen and Crown Prince on the balcony, and the entire group was acclaimed with enthusiasm by the assemblage below.

Rome was beflagged in greeting to the returning Premier. The offices and shops were closed, and the members of some two hundred associations, clubs and patriotic leagues, bearing banners with the legend, "Italy, Fiume, Dalmatia," went to the railway station or lined themselves along the thoroughfares which Premier Orlando would have to pass on his way from the station to the Ministry of the Interior.

All the Cabinet ministers in Rome, high officials of state, the prefects, Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome and three hundred Senators and Deputies gathered inside the station to receive the Prime Minister.

Among the Senators was noticed Count Greppi, 101 years old, who, despite his age, wished to be present, he said, "to witness an event consecrating the complete unity of Italy."

The crowd was touched by the presence of maimed soldiers carried to the station in military lorries. There were also on hand veterans of the wars for independence, red-shirted Garibaldians among them.

The fervor of the crowd was unbounded. Patriotic songs and all kinds of yells filled the air, with cries of "Viva Fiume!" and "Dalmatia!" The city was decorated only with Italian flags. The Via Nazionale was brilliant with Italy's tricolor, and only one foreign flag was to be seen. That was the British over the British army headquarters.

## No Feeling Against U. S.

No feeling antagonistic to Americans was shown, the whole demonstration being a fervent manifestation in behalf of Italy's claims. One American lieutenant cheered the Premier, with the rest of those assembled, and the Italians near by cheered the American, crying out "Viva America!"

Banners were displayed bearing the inscription: "Fiume, Dalmatia or death! Airplanes hovering above, among them a gigantic bombing machine."

For more than an hour the automobile containing Premier Orlando, General Diaz and Signor Barzilai was so surrounded by the immense crowd outside the station that it could not move. The Premier was repeatedly obliged to address the people amid uproarious applause.

## Never Known Dishonor

Allusion having been made to possible retaliation against Italy by the restriction of her food supplies, the Premier exclaimed: "The Italian people have never known hunger, but never dishonor!"

These words were received with intense enthusiasm, the people crying: "Death rather than betrayal of our brothers across the Adriatic!"

The crowd assembled to greet Orlando received with great enthusiasm the announcement that Gabriele d'Annunzio, the author-aviator, had accepted the invitation sent by the Mayor of Rome to come to the capital to voice a deep protest from the heart of a country torn by an outrage in which its most sacred national aspirations have suffered.

The body of socialists who supported the war have adopted a resolution declaring that to prevent the annexation of Fiume by Italy would mean opposition to the "fundamental principles of a just and lasting peace built upon recognition of nationality and the self-determination of peoples."

The Republican party has adopted a resolution unanimously demanding possession of Fiume by Italy and complaining that the Italian government had been placed in an isolated position at the peace conference, where "the cupidity of surviving militarism prevailed over the rights of the peoples."

The Democratic party has made public a statement which says: "President Wilson has sanctioned the inequality of race, dominion of the strong and the intangible Monroe Doctrine, and has denied freedom of immigration, showing that his assertions of lofty political and humanitarian ideals concealed electoral interests, to the detriment of weaker powers. President Wilson is not now the true and authorized interpreter for the American people."

Members of the Evangelical churches have sent a message to Premier Orlando denouncing "the inane and unjustifiable conduct of President Wilson, who, after having bargained with the more powerful Allies, wished to uphold his principles by offending the sacred rights of Italy."

When Premier Orlando reached Turin yesterday he was greeted by an immense throng. Standing in an automobile, the Premier spoke briefly to the crowd.

"For the last six weeks I have been defending Italy's rights, but at last I was conscious that my responsibility had to end with a 'no.' (Great cheering.) Doubt has been expressed whether this momentous truly corresponds to the thoughts behind it and whether it has echo in your hearts. How should I have answered?"

Thereupon there rose a great united shout of "no," again and again waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs. The demonstrators lined for ten minutes. Similar enthusiasm followed

## Germany Finds Hope In Italy's Withdrawal

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

BERLIN, April 26.—The withdrawal of the Italian delegates from the peace conference is treated here as a great sensation which probably will have much greater effects than now are apparent. The situation is discussed eagerly, and from the standpoint of Germany's interests it is argued that President Wilson's insistence upon settling the Fiume question from a standpoint of justice and the application of the fourteen points should compel him to treat Germany on the same basis.

The German viewpoint is that the cession of the Saar region to France and the inclusion of millions of Germans in the Czech and Polish states amount to a surrender by President Wilson on his own fourteen points. In some quarters it is argued that Italy is fully as logical in demanding Fiume as France is in claiming the Saar basin.

speeches by Signor Barzilai and General Diaz.

At the prefecture, to which the Premier and his colleagues were escorted, Signor Orlando again addressed the crowd, speaking from a balcony. The Senators and Deputies from Lombardy have sent a joint message to-day to Premier Orlando and Ambassador Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, saying that they "identified themselves with Premier Orlando in defending Italy's prestige, while again expressing warm sympathy and friendship toward the great American people."

## Orlando and Fellow Delegates Will Return To Paris, Paper Says

PARIS, April 26.—Premier Orlando and his colleagues on the Italian delegation to the peace conference will appear before the Italian Parliament on Monday next, April 28, according to "Petit Parisien." This newspaper says:

"We are able to affirm that, whatever the outcome of this session of the Italian Parliament, the Premier and his fellow delegates will immediately start for Paris, and that the Italian delegation will be in full strength at Versailles on May 1."

## Wilson Makes Sharp Retort to Orlando

"I'll Go to My Parliament," Said Premier at the Final Meeting; "Your Privilege," Is Reply

PARIS, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—French reports represent the final meeting between President Wilson and Premier Orlando before the latter's departure for Rome as highly dramatic in character. One version is that the Italian Premier in addressing the American President said:

"You have contested the authority of the Italian government before its people, and it is my duty to go before the representatives of the Italian people and say to them: 'Decide between Mr. Wilson and me!'"

To this President Wilson is reported to have replied:

"That is certainly your right."

In American quarters it is said that the foregoing version of the incident probably is a reflex of Premier Orlando's public statement, in which he referred to the President appealing directly to the people.

It is said also that the chances of reaching an accord at the final meeting were good if Premier Orlando had repudiated the plan for the departure of his train and his feeling that he should consult the Italian people finally caused him to withdraw while the plan had been brought about an agreement was still under discussion.

The basis of this presumptive accord is said to have been the partial internationalization of Fiume, like Danzig, with the Jugo-Slavs to be having the Dalmatian mainland and the Italians the outlying islands.

The territorial issue is now felt to be less important than the personal issue, which the Italian Premier has raised by his plan for going before Parliament and asking a vote of confidence. Should this be given, it is probable in some quarters that it would renew the Italian issue before the council in a more pronounced form than either President Wilson or the council as a whole has been willing to admit. Should it not be given, the probable result would be Cabinet changes, bringing a new delegation, with a new policy, to the conference.

## Vienna Is Elated Over Withdrawal of Italy; Press Praises Wilson

VIENNA, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—The withdrawal of the Italian delegation from the peace conference was received here with elation, the people generally being glad to see

the Allies in conflict with each other. The "Neue Freie Presse" says:

"Premier Orlando is bluffing, probably in order to square his position in Italy toward the interventionists. It is impossible for Italy to withdraw, as she is fed by America."

The newspaper adds: "President Wilson's position is based on the idea of right and justice, and it is hoped he will act in the same way toward Bohemia and Tyrol, where the people will be driven to desperation if subjected to Czech or Italian control."

## City Ours or It Ceases to Exist, Say Fiume Italians

ROME, April 26.—Societies of young Italians of Fiume met on Friday, says a dispatch from that city, and adopted resolutions protesting against "the attempt to infringe upon the sanctity of Italy's right to Fiume and Dalmatia."

The societies urged that Fiume should be Italian "or cease to exist."

## Wilson Said Right Thing at Wrong Time, Paris View

Belief That Orlando Will Consent to Compromise After Consultation With Parliament Still Held

PARIS, April 26.—Close inquiry in French and British Peace Conference circles reveals that while the gravity of the situation is recognized, it is yet hoped that after Orlando has consulted with the Italian Parliament and explained the attitude of the British and French in regard to the Pact of London, and also the unanimity of American, Great Britain and France respecting Fiume, he will return to Paris bearing a mandate to accept the revised terms.

The British and French clearly feel the efforts to induce Orlando to compromise might have succeeded but for the precipitate action of President Wilson.

The general belief is that "it was the right thing to do," but "it was the wrong time to do it."

I am informed from the highest source that the Council of Four at all times has urged on Orlando the absolute necessity of compromise, and there is some criticism of the Italian Premier for thinking nationally instead of internationally. Auguste Gauvain in this evening's "Journal des Debats" says:

"Orlando complains at length of the unexpected publication of the Wilson declaration. Nevertheless, Orlando knew of the existence of the declaration."

Tripoli Coup Recalled  
"Those who remember the procedure of the Giolitti cabinet in the Tripoli affair and the sudden announcement of the annexation of Libya while the Italian troops occupied only a narrow strip of the coast can imagine what might happen to Fiume and Dalmatia."

Many Italians do not conceal their belief that if American resistance is maintained the Rome cabinet would act as they did in 1911. In this case a rupture with America would be irreparable. President Wilson acted wisely in foreseeing this catastrophe."

The story of this Italian plan is not confined in British and French circles.

"Le Journal" says: "The American manoeuvre appears to be based on the idea that if confronted by danger of the conflict the Italians would desert their government. We do not believe it possible to commit a more grave psychological error."

The Socialist "Ouvriere" says of the Italians, however, the more they have the more they want, warning: "If the imperialist viewpoint wins in Italy it will at the same time prevail in the rest of the world."

Wilson Criticism Censored  
The "Echo de Paris" article, evidently setting forth an itemized list of "Wilson's mistakes," had been censored so as to be unintelligible, while the "Dawitvire" calls the declaration "the latest pastoral mandate," adding:

"If the noble President of the United States had been more aware of the provocation of such a hue and cry."

The "Action Française" devotes its article to a study of the psychology of the declaration, saying Wilson's action was "the logical result of a studious and latent idealism added to an exaggerated feeling of personal infallibility."

The Socialist newspaper "Humanité" refers to the cupidity of the Italians, "which shows up miserably against the nobility of the Wilsonian ideas."

could not have a free life without access directly to the world by water."

## Italy's Press Assails Wilson, but Assures

### America of Friendship

ROME, April 26.—This morning's Rome newspapers, in commenting on the peace conference situation, lay particular stress upon declarations of the solidarity of the Italian people in demanding that Fiume shall become Italian. The "Popolo Romano" says the fact that Leonida Bissolati, the Socialist former minister, demands possession of Fiume by the Italians, and adopted resolutions protesting against "the attempt to infringe upon the sanctity of Italy's right to Fiume and Dalmatia."

The societies urged that Fiume should be Italian "or cease to exist."

the course of its editorial, entitled "The Wilson Fiasco," the "Popolo Romano" says that President Wilson fell into a trap in aiming to estrange Italy from America. But, the newspaper adds, "the Italians do not cease to feel for the noble American nation a fraternal, grateful friendship, protesting only against the President, who misunderstood the high Italian ideals of justice."

The "Corriere d'Italia" says President Wilson was mistaken if he thought he could divide public opinion in Italy, for it is "in universal revolt against the unparalleled outrage."

Elbe River Transport Expected to Ease Food

Blockade at Trieste

LONDON, April 26. Abandonment of Trieste as a food distribution depot, suggested as a possible result of the Italian controversy, would not cause much change in the plans of distribution to the large section being fed through that port at present. The rail transport out of Trieste, particularly to Bohemia, never has been equal to the task, which has prompted agents of the International Relief Commission to agree with the Germans on a plan to permit food and other goods shipped to Hamburg to go down the Elbe in barges.

It has not been thought desirable to bring this plan into execution, however, until considerable food has been sent into Germany for fear of the carry more than 400 tons, while as much as 8,000 tons can be unloaded from one ship. It is possible to land seven or eight ships weekly at Trieste.

## President Commended By American Women

Envoys to Berne Conference Indorse His Attitude on Italy's Claims at the Parley

PARIS, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—A number of American women in Paris, on their way to attend the sessions of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, to be held in Berne, Switzerland, in May, have addressed the following letter to President Wilson, commending his action in issuing his recent statement in connection with the Italian claims before the peace conference:

"As a group of American women, profoundly interested in the establishment of the league of nations, and of a just settlement which would be its worthy conclusion and basis, we wish to express to you our appreciation of your disinterested and convincing statement with which you appeal to public opinion of the world in support of the principles which you have so consistently advocated."

"May we take advantage of this opportunity to express our great admiration for the courage and steadfastness with which you have upheld the principles of international right and justice, so essential to the establishment of a permanent peace?"

"Signed, Lucia Meade, Emily Balch, Mary Post, Lucia Meade, Emily Balch, Alice Hamilton, Mary Terrill, Grace White, Jeannette Rankin, Lillian Wald."

## Vienna Is Elated Over Withdrawal of Italy; Press Praises Wilson

VIENNA, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—The withdrawal of the Italian delegation from the peace conference was received here with elation, the people generally being glad to see

the Allies in conflict with each other. The "Neue Freie Presse" says:

"Premier Orlando is bluffing, probably in order to square his position in Italy toward the interventionists. It is impossible for Italy to withdraw, as she is fed by America."

The newspaper adds: "President Wilson's position is based on the idea of right and justice, and it is hoped he will act in the same way toward Bohemia and Tyrol, where the people will be driven to desperation if subjected to Czech or Italian control."

the course of its editorial, entitled "The Wilson Fiasco," the "Popolo Romano" says that President Wilson fell into a trap in aiming to estrange Italy from America. But, the newspaper adds, "the Italians do not cease to feel for the noble American nation a fraternal, grateful friendship, protesting only against the President, who misunderstood the high Italian ideals of justice."

The "Corriere d'Italia" says President Wilson was mistaken if he thought he could divide public opinion in Italy, for it is "in universal revolt against the unparalleled outrage."

Elbe River Transport Expected to Ease Food

Blockade at Trieste

LONDON, April 26. Abandonment of Trieste as a food distribution depot, suggested as a possible result of the Italian controversy, would not cause much change in the plans of distribution to the large section being fed through that port at present. The rail transport out of Trieste, particularly to Bohemia, never has been equal to the task, which has prompted agents of the International Relief Commission to agree with the Germans on a plan to permit food and other goods shipped to Hamburg to go down the Elbe in barges.

It has not been thought desirable to bring this plan into execution, however, until considerable food has been sent into Germany for fear of the carry more than 400 tons, while as much as 8,000 tons can be unloaded from one ship. It is possible to land seven or eight ships weekly at Trieste.

President Commended By American Women

Envoys to Berne Conference Indorse His Attitude on Italy's Claims at the Parley

PARIS, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—A number of American women in Paris, on their way to attend the sessions of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, to be held in Berne, Switzerland, in May, have addressed the following letter to President Wilson, commending his action in issuing his recent statement in connection with the Italian claims before the peace conference:

"As a group of American women, profoundly interested in the establishment of the league of nations, and of a just settlement which would be its worthy conclusion and basis, we wish to express to you our appreciation of your disinterested and convincing statement with which you appeal to public opinion of the world in support of the principles which you have so consistently advocated."

"May we take advantage of this opportunity to express our great admiration for the courage and steadfastness with which you have upheld the principles of international right and justice, so essential to the establishment of a permanent peace?"

"Signed, Lucia Meade, Emily Balch, Mary Post, Lucia Meade, Emily Balch, Alice Hamilton, Mary Terrill, Grace White, Jeannette Rankin, Lillian Wald."

Vienna Is Elated Over Withdrawal of Italy; Press Praises Wilson

VIENNA, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—The withdrawal of the Italian delegation from the peace conference was received here with elation, the people generally being glad to see

the Allies in conflict with each other. The "Neue Freie Presse" says:

"Premier Orlando is bluffing, probably in order to square his position in Italy toward the interventionists. It is impossible for Italy to withdraw, as she is fed by America."

The newspaper adds: "President Wilson's position is based on the idea of right and justice, and it is hoped he will act in the same way toward Bohemia and Tyrol, where the people will be driven to desperation if subjected to Czech or Italian control."

the course of its editorial, entitled "The Wilson Fiasco," the "Popolo Romano" says that President Wilson fell into a trap in aiming to estrange Italy from America. But, the newspaper adds, "the Italians do not cease to feel for the noble American nation a fraternal, grateful friendship, protesting only against the President, who misunderstood the high Italian ideals of justice."

The "Corriere d'Italia" says President Wilson was mistaken if he thought he could divide public opinion in Italy, for it is "in universal revolt against the unparalleled outrage."

Elbe River Transport Expected to Ease Food

Blockade at Trieste

LONDON, April 26. Abandonment of Trieste as a food distribution depot, suggested as a possible result of the Italian controversy, would not cause much change in the plans of distribution to the large section being fed through that port at present. The rail transport out of Trieste, particularly to Bohemia, never has been equal to the task, which has prompted agents of the International Relief Commission to agree with the Germans on a plan to permit food and other goods shipped to Hamburg to go down the Elbe in barges.

It has not been thought desirable to bring this plan into execution, however, until considerable food has been sent into Germany for fear of the carry more than